

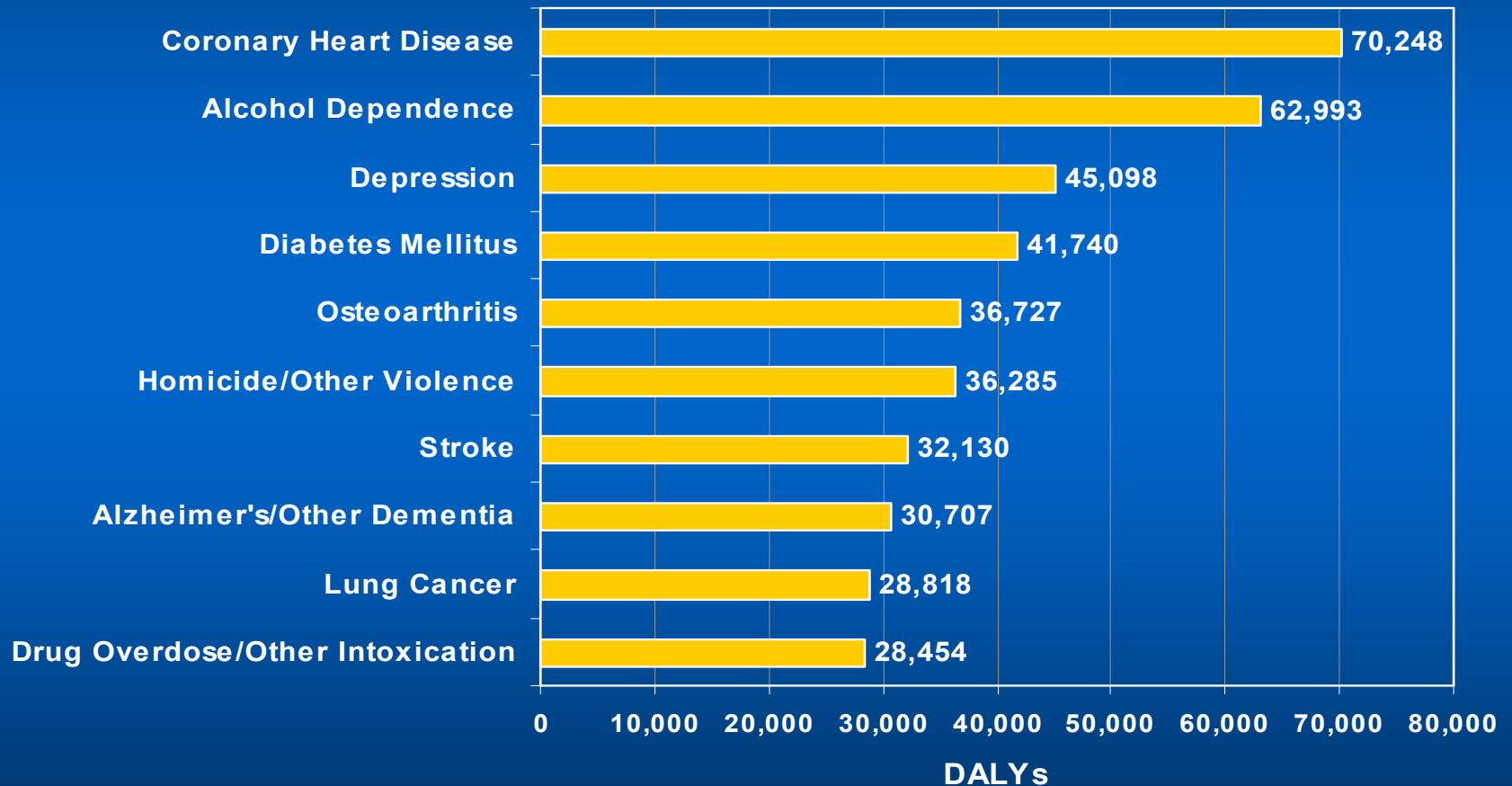
Chronic Disease and Health Inequities: Los Angeles County Initiatives

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Leading Causes of Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in Los Angeles County, 1998



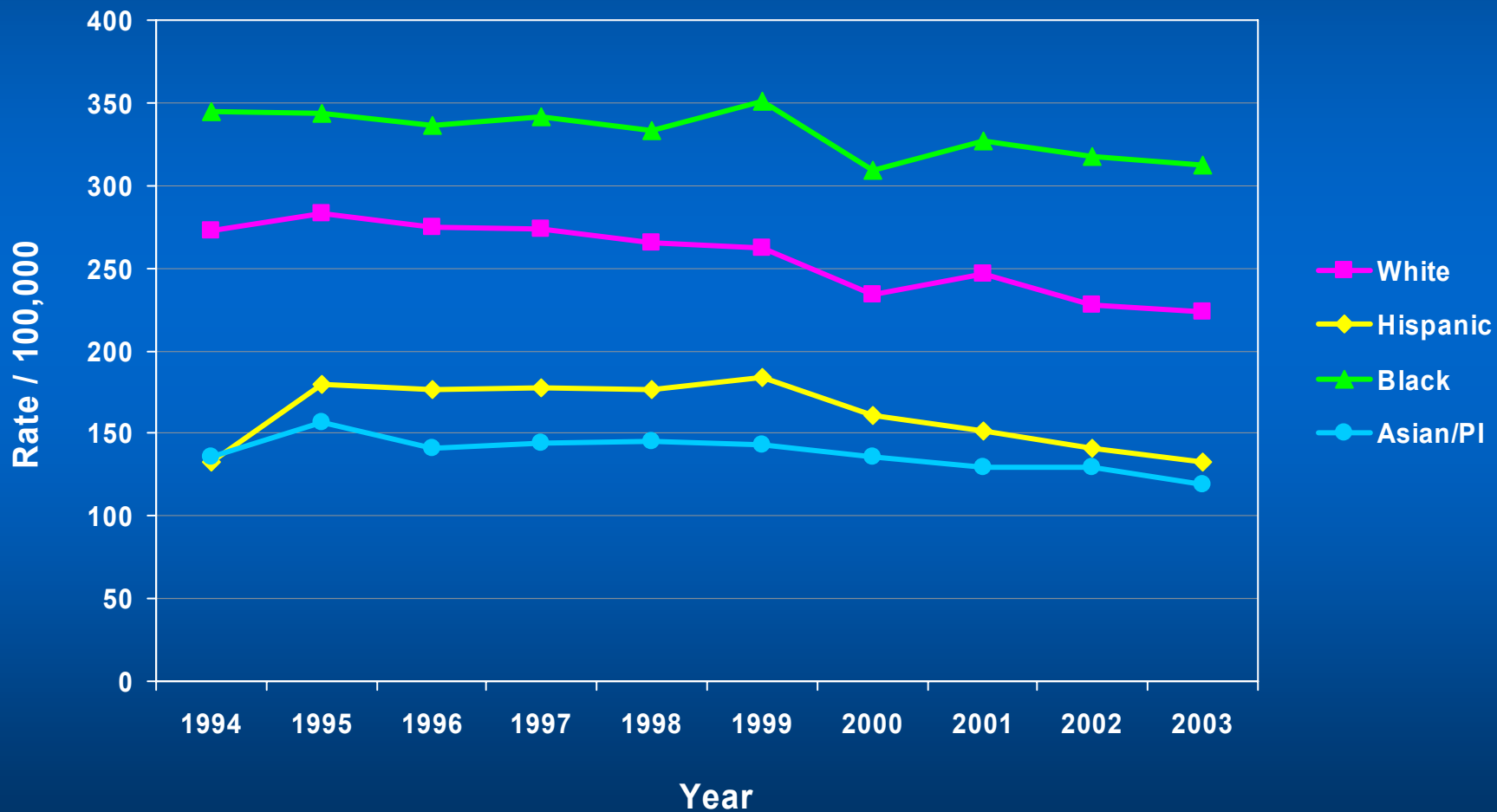
Trends in the Leading Causes of Death, Los Angeles County, 1994-2003

<u>Cause of death</u>	Rate (per 100,000) *		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>1994</u>	<u>2003</u>	
Coronary heart disease	276	196	-29.0
Stroke	63	51	-19.0
Lung cancer	47	38	-19.1
Emphysema	35	34	-2.9
Pneumonia/Influenza	44	29	-34.1
Diabetes	20	26	30.0
Colorectal Cancer	20	17	-15.0
Alzheimer's Disease	5	16	220.0
Breast Cancer	17	12	-29.4
Homicide	17	10	-41.2
HIV/AIDS	27	5	-81.5

* age-adjusted to year 2000 U.S. standard population

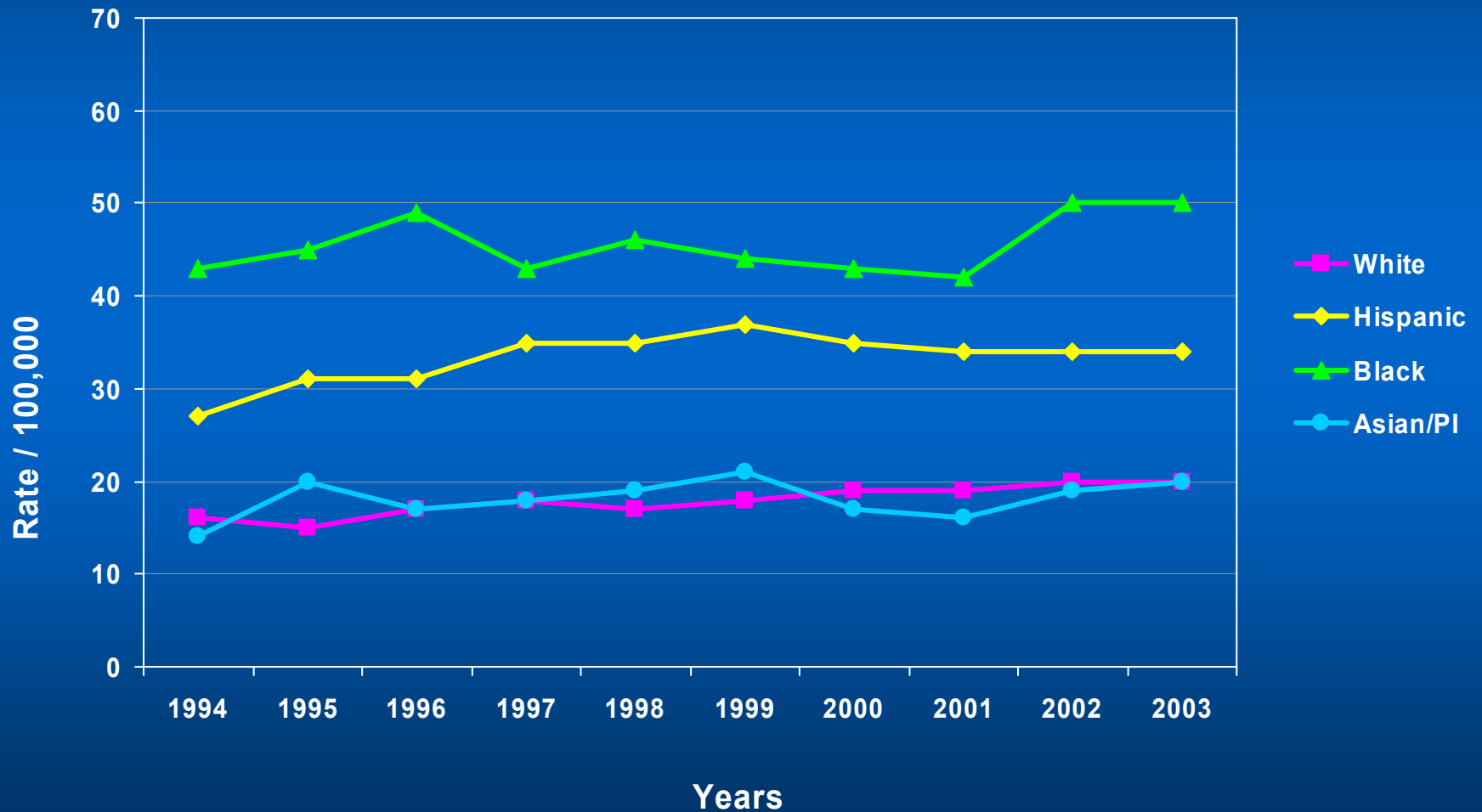


Coronary Heart Disease Mortality* by Race/Ethnicity, Los Angeles County, 1994-2003



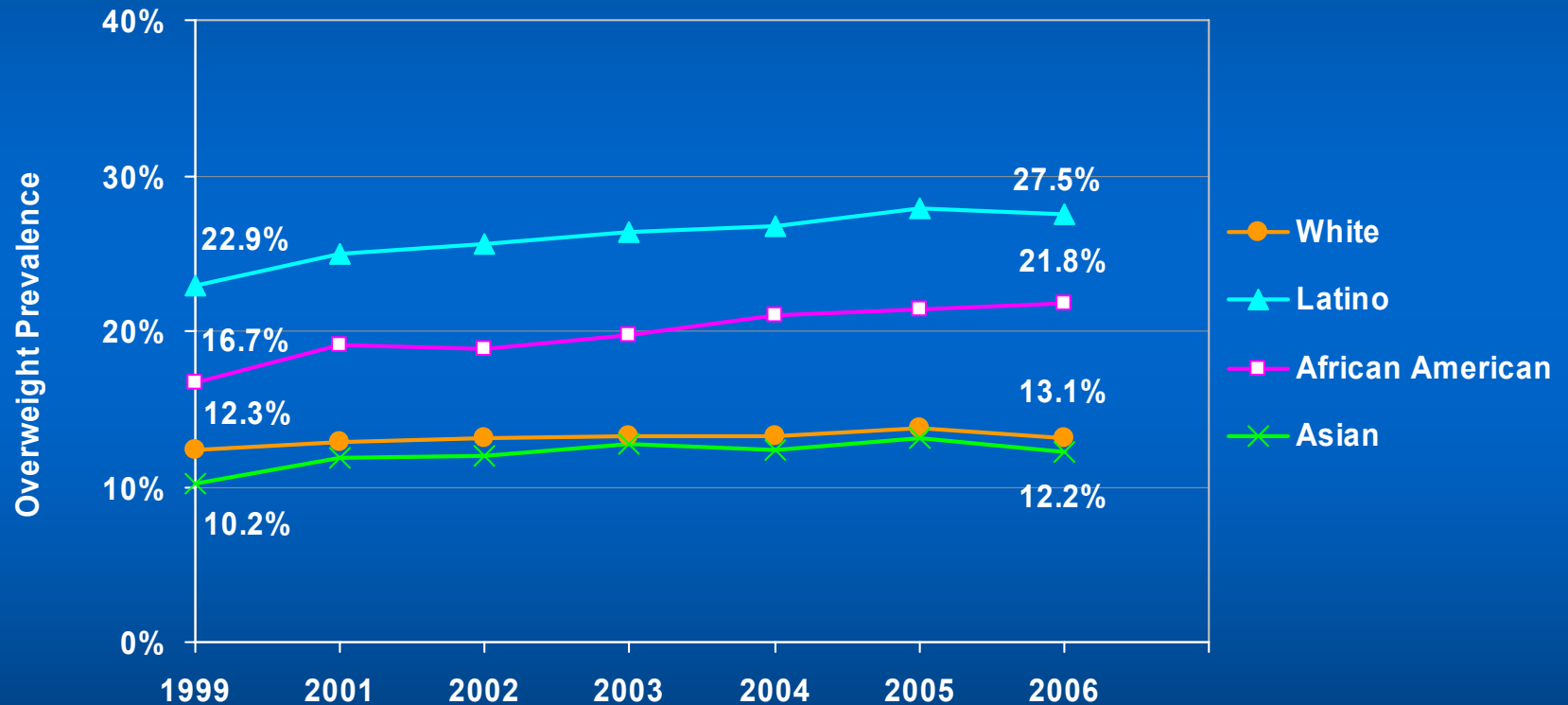
* age-adjusted

Diabetes Mortality* by Race/Ethnicity, Los Angeles County, 1994-2003

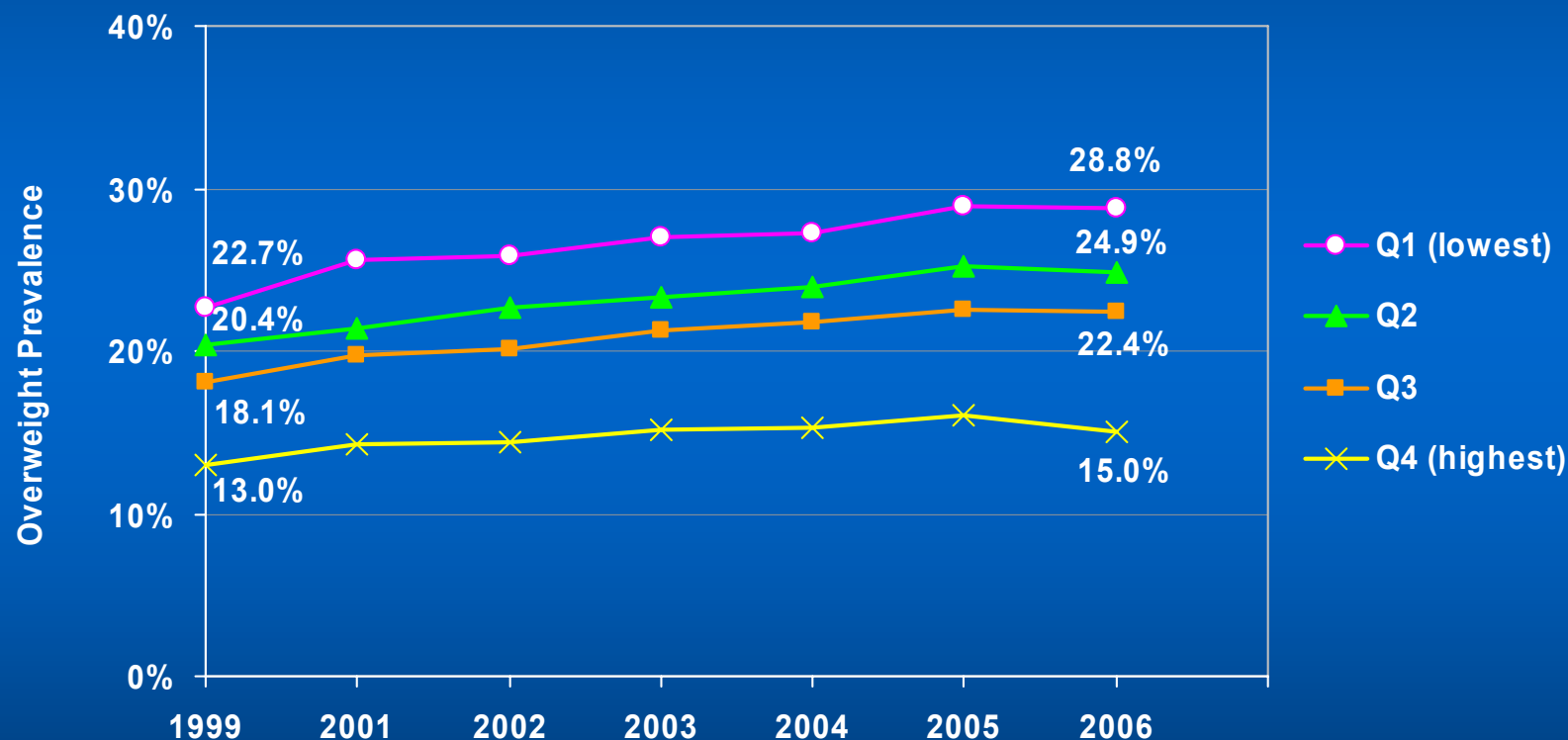


* age-adjusted

Prevalence of Overweight Among Los Angeles County School Children by Race/Ethnicity, California Physical Fitness Testing 1999-2006



Prevalence of Overweight Among Los Angeles County School Children by Census Tract Median Household Income, California Physical Fitness Testing 1999-2006

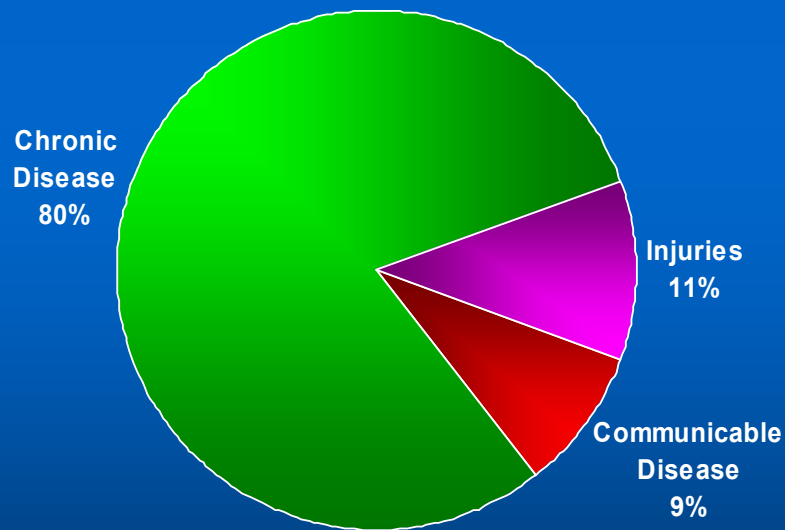


Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention

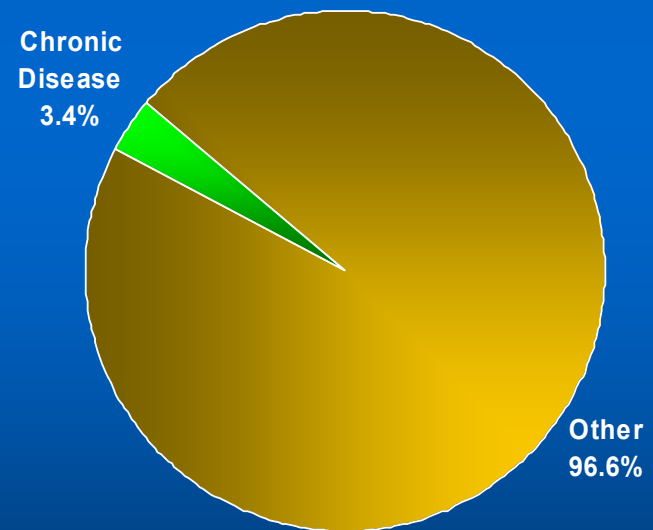
- Tobacco Control and Prevention Program
- Nutrition Program
- Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Health Program
- Injury and Violence Prevention Program
- Office of Senior Health
- PLACE Program (Policies for Livable, Active Communities and Environments)
- Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology
- Toxics Epidemiology Program

Distribution of Disease Burden (Based on DALYs) in Los Angeles County vs. Public Health Dept. Funding

Disease Burden



Public Health Funding

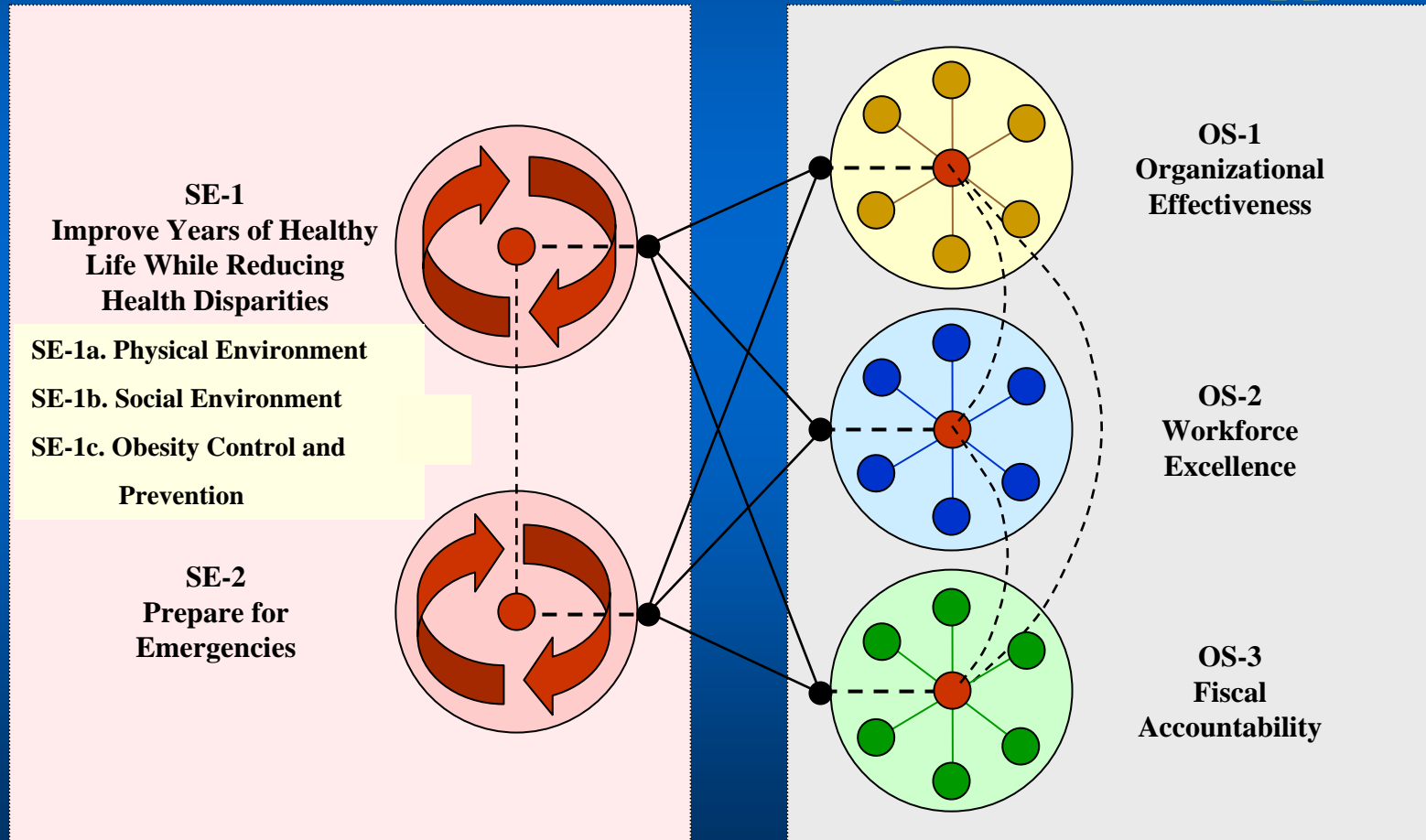




Strategic Initiatives Matrix

Service Excellence

Organizational Support



Strategic Planning: Physical Environment and Health

- Established a Physical Environment Work Group comprised of 29 PH staff representing 13 programs and 4 area health offices
- Objective: develop a preliminary action plan
- Work group met approximately monthly between March-October 2005; additional sub-group meetings also convened
- Catalogued current activities and identified areas of duplication and opportunities for expanded efforts

Physical Environment: Possible Focus Areas

- Community design and planning (“the built environment,” “walkability,” “active living”)
- Parks and other recreational facilities/settings
- Transportation
- Nutrition environment
- Community redevelopment
- Air quality
- Water quality (drinking and recreational)

Focus Areas (continued)

- Landfills
- Work settings
- Housing/home environments
- Specific toxic exposures (e.g., lead, mercury, pesticides)
- Sustainable energy/global warming
- Natural resources

Need to Consider Related Health Outcomes and Potential Impact

For example, transportation focus has relevance for:

- Reducing heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and obesity (increased physical activity)
- Reducing cardiovascular disease and improving mental health (decreased stress)
- Reducing asthma, other respiratory disease, and heart disease (reduced air pollution)
- Reducing motor vehicle crash and pedestrian injuries (safer roads and neighborhoods, less time in cars)

Selecting Focus Areas: Other Considerations

- Is there a legal mandate?
- Are we currently working in a given focus area and, if so, are there opportunities to improve or expand our work?
- For new areas, can we could add value to the efforts of others?
- How well prepared are we to work in a given area (technical expertise, staffing, infrastructure)?
- Feasibility and likelihood of success (e.g., given finite resources and needed external stakeholder support)?

What is Our Role?

- Surveillance/tracking/assessment
- Public education
- Planning
- Convening
- Advocacy
- Policy development
- Evaluation
- Research

Physical Environment Action Plan: Key Elements

- Cities and unincorporated areas (land use planning)
- Local and regional transportation
- Schools (e.g., AB 12 and AB 965 implementation; physical activity promotion)
- Workplaces
- Health impact assessment
- Public Health Department staff training
- Staff recruitment

Initial Activities

- Health reports (e.g., Premature Deaths from Heart Disease and Stroke in Los Angeles County: A Cities and Communities Health Report)
- Built environment and health workshops
- Community RFP to promote physical activity (750k annually for 3-5 yrs; 5 awards; requires city/community partnership; focus on land use policy)
- Working with the County's Dept of Regional Planning to incorporate public health principles into the General Plan
- Participation in the review and approval process for large multi-unit development projects (>500 units)

Action Plan Implementation: Challenges

- Organizational culture change (policy/systems change vs. service delivery)
- Competing demands
- Establishing new partnerships
- New knowledge and skills required (implications for training and recruitment)
- Must not only engage but also influence non-health sector decisions

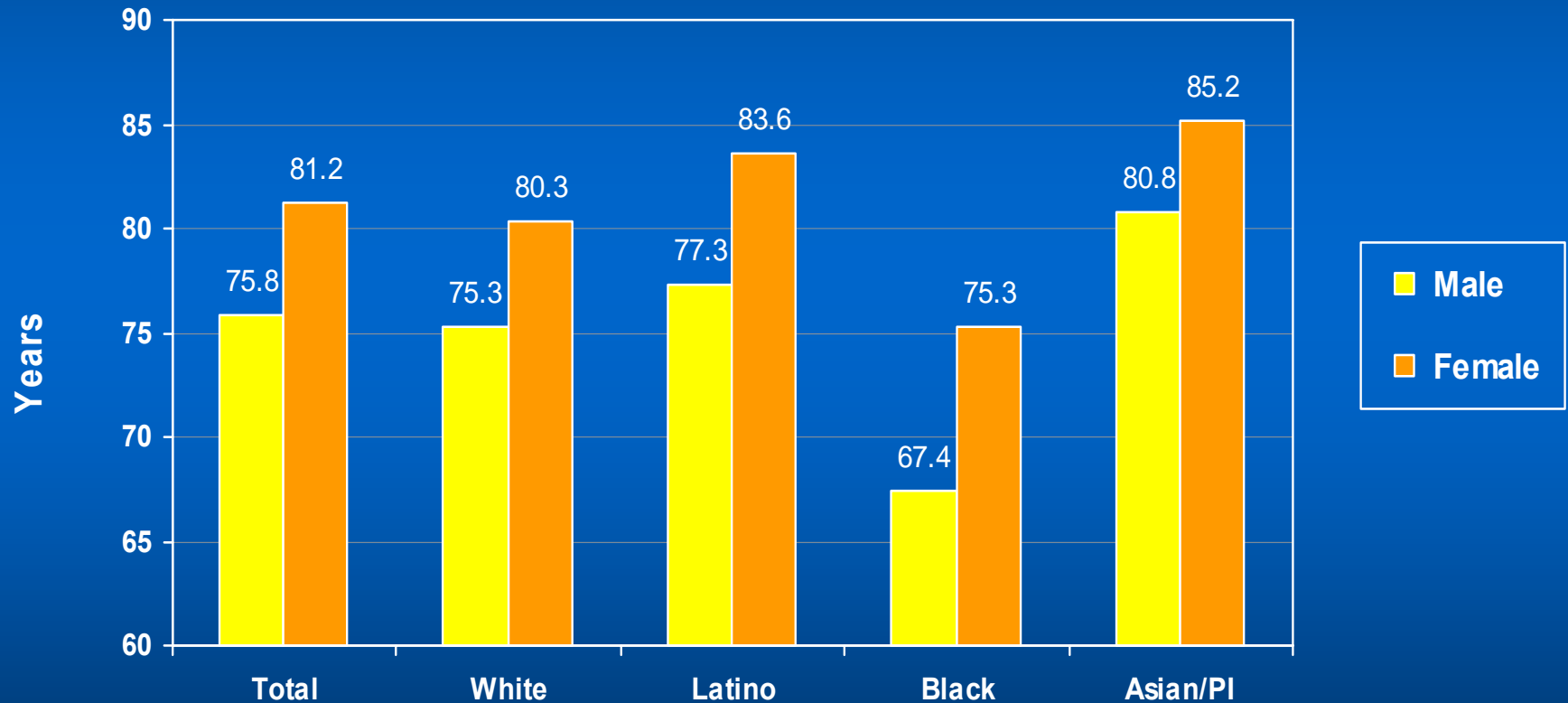
What Does Public Health Bring to the Table?

- Health data and research
- Analytic tools
 - surveillance/tracking
 - evaluation methods
 - health impact assessment
- Credibility
 - advocacy
 - convener
- Funding (direct and indirect)

Social Environment and Health

- No action plan to date
- Work group to be established
- Difficult to conceptualize (Where are the boundaries? Who are the strategic partners?)
- Interrelated with the physical environment
- Helpful resources
 - Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative (BARHII)
 - NACCHO and LHD partners (“Tackling Health Inequities Through Public Health Practice: A Handbook for Action.” 2006)
 - Community Preventive Services Task Force (Anderson et. al., Am J Prev Med, 2003)

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Los Angeles County, 2000

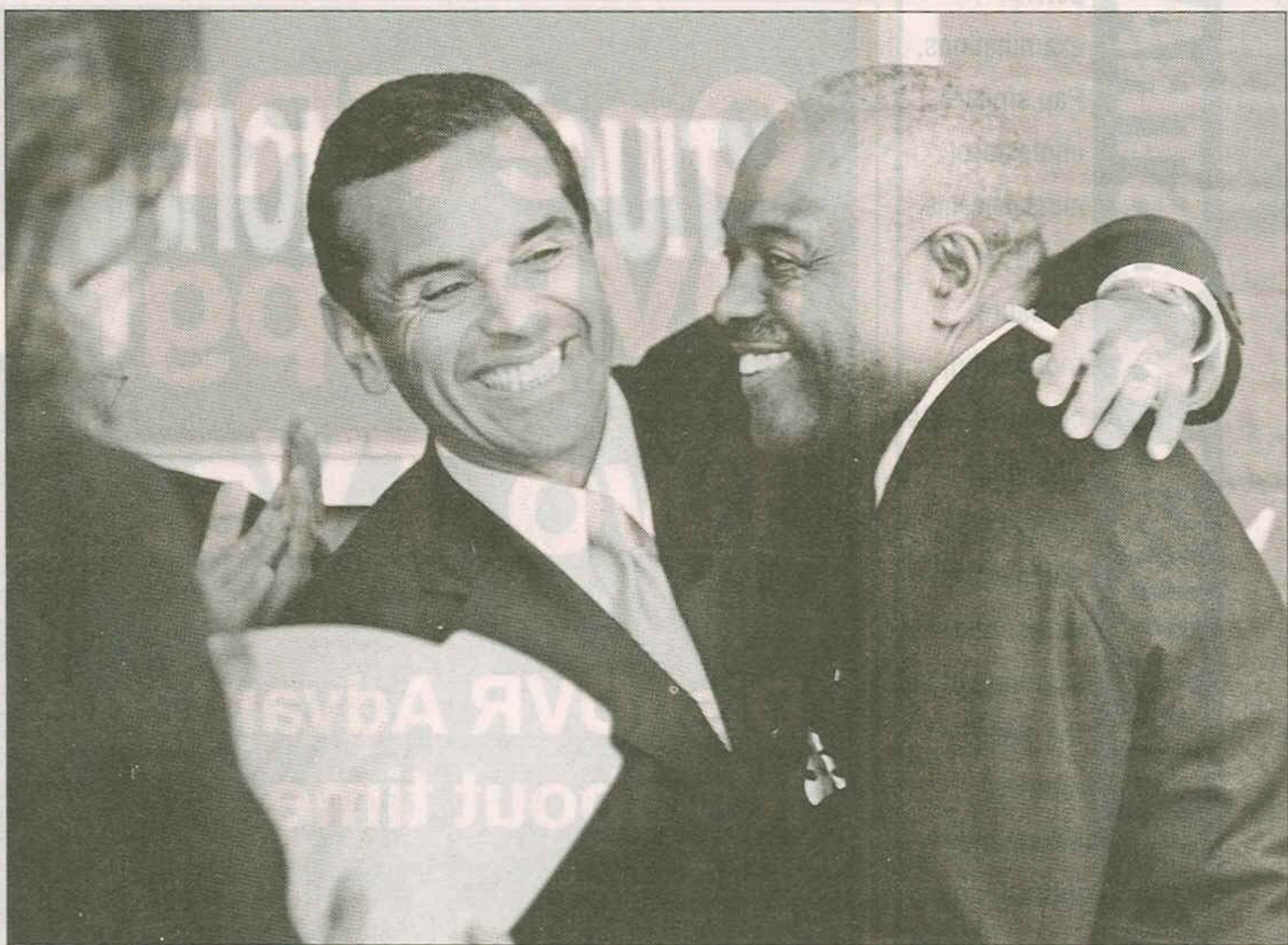


Prevalence* of Self-Reported Diabetes Among Latinos, by Federal Poverty Level, Los Angeles County, 2002

Annual Household Income	No.	Prevalence	95%CI
<100 FPL	1,039	17.2%	(15.1-19.3)
100% - 199% FPL	1,008	11.4%	(9.4-13.3)
≥ 200% FPL	1,032	8.0%	(6.3-9.6)

*Age-adjusted

Source: Los Angeles County Health Survey



RICARDO DEARATANHA *Los Angeles Times*

Something to smile about for schools

Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, left, hugs L.A. Unified Schools Supt. David L. Brewer at Belmont High School after Monday's announcement of a \$2-million investment from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the James Irvine Foundation to strengthen Communities for Education Equality, a coalition of grass-roots groups that helps prepare high school students for college and the work world.